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Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of subject application. Claims 23-25 are pending. Applicant thanks the Examiner for the detailed analysis presented in the current Office Action.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 23 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,058,389 issued to Chandra et al. (hereinafter "Chandra") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,094,694 issued to Hickson et al. (hereinafter "Hickson"), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,529,932 issued to Dadiomov et al. (hereinafter "Dadiomov"). Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Hickson, and Dadiomov, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6.529,932 issued to Dadiomov et al. (hereinafter "Dadiomov"). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Portions of Claims 23 and 25 are reproduced below:

A method for a sender to guarantee an exactly once delivery of a message to a receiver, the method comprising:

...sending to the receiver the message in association with the expiration time and with the identifier; and

upon reaching the expiration time, if the message has not yet been deleted, then deleting the message along with the identifier and the expiration time associated with the message, the deleting being performed by a scavenger thread of the sender." (Emphasis added.)

computer-readable medium having instructions for performing a method for a sender to guarantee an exactly once delivery of a message to a receiver, the method comprising:

...sending to the receiver the message in association with the expiration time and with the identifier; and

upon reaching the expiration time, if the message has not yet been deleted, then deleting the message along with the identifier and the

The combination of Chandra and Hickson, in view of Dadiomov, fails to disclose the recited method of claims 23 and 25. Namely, Chandra and Hickson, in view of Dadiomov, fail to disclose "upon reaching the expiration time, if the message has not yet been deleted, then deleting the message along with the identifier and the expiration time associated with the message, the deleting being performed by a scavenger thread of the sender." (Emphasis added.)

The Office realizes Chandra is deficient in relation to the subject matter of claims 23 and 25. In particular, the Office appreciates Chandra fails to teach or suggest at least the subject matter of the claims that is indicated in the preceding paragraph. The Office asserts Hickson cures this deficiency of the Chandra patent. But Hickson teaches processing of messages at a receiver-side, where the claims 23 and 25 set forth subject matter that pertains to sender-side operations. Similarly, Dadiomov also teaches processing of messages at a receiver-side. Therefore, Applicant believes the Office's reasons for rejecting the claims are unsustainable.

In one exemplary implementation described in the present Application, a sender sends a message to a receiver, where the message includes an identifier and an expiration time. The sender also saves the message in a local database, to include the message's identifier and expiration time. (Application specification, page 2, lines 17-20.) The sender also includes a scavenger thread that will delete a message after it expires. (Application specification, page 13, lines 14-15.)

The Office, on page 5 of the current Office Action, states the "specification describes 'scavenger thread' as a process the periodically runs at both sender and receiver and deletes any message that is expired." However, the specification also

states, on page 13, lines 14-15, that the "sender's scavenger thread will delete the message anyway after it expires." As the Office is aware, the Applicant is permitted to disclose multiple implementations of an invention in one application. The Applicant of the present Applicant has chosen to do exactly that, but the rejected claims 23 and 25 are directed to the implementation that describes the use of a scavenger thread at the <u>sender-side</u>. That is, claims 23 and 25 both recite that at least one message may be deleted "by a scavenger thread of the sender." There is no mention that the receiver takes part in the deleting process.

In addition to the above, the Applicant would like to remind the Office that it is prohibited from using the Applicant's own invention against him. Yet, it appears the Office is attempting to do just that by referencing description from the specification of the present Application. (See page 5, second paragraph, of the current Office Action.) If included in a patent application, only the description identified as "prior art" may be used against an applicant to reject the claims of the application. The description cited by the Office on page 5 of the current Office Action is not indicated as being prior art. Therefore, the Office's reference to that description in connection with the rejection of claims 23 and 25 is legally impermissible and is thus improper.

Chandra teaches an arrangement for queuing messages received from "agents." Chandra does not discuss in detail the operation of these agents. In fact, Chandra indicates that the agents "are considered outside the structure of the queuing system, and therefore are not described in detail in this document." (Chandra; column 9, lines 5-9.) In essence, the Chandra arrangement is a receiver of messages and the agents are the senders. Thus, Chandra certainly is unable to teach or suggest "deleting being performed by a scavenger thread of the sender."

Hickson teaches an arrangement for handling messages at a receiver-side. The arrangement comprises a computer system 1c that includes a message queue 11 and a processor 13. (Hickson; column 4, lines 21-29.) The computer system 1c receives new messages and stores the messages in a queue 11. The messages are sent from another computer system 1a or 1b. (Hickson; column 4, lines 21-29.)

The processor 13 of the receiver side handles retrieval of messages from the queue 11; the handling functions related to the messages after they are retrieved. According to *Hickson*, the processor 13 will delete retrieved messages based on various expiration criteria. (*Hickson*; column 5, lines 6-18.)

Dadiomov teaches guaranteeing delivery of messages to a receiver. The section cited by the Office (column 7, lines 15-31) discloses that it is important to ensure that messages are delivered to "a destination queue once and only once." However, the relied upon patent does not teach or suggest the use of "a scavenger thread of a sender" to delete messages.

Chandra, Hickson, and Dadiomov do not discuss the particulars related to how a <u>sender</u> handles messages sent to a receiver. In fact, Chandra, Hickson, and Dadiomov only address the sender side of messages for the sole purpose of explaining that messages are sent from some entity or location. Additional discussion of a sender is simply not provided, nor is such discussion necessary based on the inventions described by the three patents relied upon the Office.

Because Chandra, Hickson, and Dadiomov do not discuss the details of how a <u>sender</u> handles messages, the Office may not fairly assert that the combination of Chandra, Hickson, and Dadiomov teaches or suggests "upon

reaching the expiration time, if the message has not yet been deleted, then deleting the message along with the identifier and the expiration time associated with the message, the deleting being performed by a scavenger thread of the sender." (Emphasis added; claims 23 and 25.) Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claims 23 and 25 in view of Chandra, Hickson, and Dadiomov is improper.

In addition to the above, the Applicant would like to comment on the overall merit of rejection in view of Chandra, Hickson, and Dadiomov. The Office states, on page 5, second paragraph, of the current Office Action, that "[f]igure 3 of Hickson discloses a process that checks whether a message is expired and deletes any expired message." According to the Office, this process is "interpreted as the 'scavenger thread' as claims." As the Applicant discussed above, the Hickson described processor 13 deletes retrieved messages based on various expiration criteria. (Hickson; column 5, lines 6-18.) These retrieved messages are local at the Hickson described system, where the system is a receiver of messages. The foregoing assertion by the Office is incorrect and thus does not address the limitation that recites "deleting [is] being performed by a scavenger thread of the sender." This language is found in claims 23 and 25.

Claim 24 allowable by virtue of at least its dependency on an allowable independent claim.

In accordance with the above, Applicant respectfully requests that the \S 103 rejections of claims 23-25 be withdrawn.

Conclusion

Claims 23-25 are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and prompt allowance of the subject application. If any issue remains unresolved that would prevent allowance of this case, the Examiner is requested to urgently contact the undersigned attorney to resolve the issue.

Date: 5-19-206

Respectfully Submitted,

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